

SYMPOSIUM
ON POPULATION PRESSURE
AND SOLUTIONS FOR THIS PROBLEM¹

FOREWORD

According to U. S. Department of Commerce computers, the U.S. population reached 200 million in November, 1967, and, at the present rate of increase, the 300 million mark will be reached in less than 30 years. The rate of the world's population growth is also increasing spectacularly, with the prospect that by the year 2000 the human family will have reached six to seven and a half billion persons, most of them hungry. What effect will such population pressure have on natural resources? on the human environment? on food supply? on the quality of life? And what can be done about it?

The committee which planned the program for the Conservation Section of The 76th Annual Meeting of The Ohio Academy of Science (in 1967 at the University of Dayton) considered this to be one of the most important problems facing mankind in the years immediately ahead. Therefore, the Committee decided upon a symposium which would include the views of a demographer, a medical doctor, an ecologist, and a sociologist. At the time these papers were being presented, it became evident that the importance of the subject and the value of the contributors' offerings made publication of this symposium desirable.

To those who participated in this symposium and to The Ohio Journal of Science for publication of the proceedings, our deepest appreciation is herewith extended.

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